

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
NORCAL WASTE SYSTEMS OSTROM ROAD LANDFILL, INC.
FOR
OSTROM ROAD CLASS II SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION
YUBA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Regional Board) finds that:

1. Norcal Waste Systems Ostrom Road Landfill, Inc. (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates the Ostrom Road Class II Solid Waste Landfill Facility. Norcal Waste Systems Ostrom Road Landfill, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Norcal Waste Systems, Inc. The site is located in unincorporated Yuba County and is immediately south of Ostrom Road and approximately 6 miles east of State Highway 65 and 1 mile east of Jasper Lane. Nearby population centers include the City of Marysville approximately 14 miles northwest of the site, and the City of Wheatland about five miles southwest of the site. The site occupies portions of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 of Township 14 North, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base Meridian, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
2. The 261-acre facility is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 15-080-17. The facility has been in operation since 1995, and to date, approximately 52 acres out of a total landfill development of 225 acres has been constructed and approved for operation. The facility is currently permitted to develop and operate two separate waste disposal modules (Modules 1 and 2) with a total footprint of 221 acres. The disposal modules are separated by a former 40-foot wide 4-acre access easement. The Discharger proposes to incorporate the respective property within the Module 2 waste disposal footprint to form a single contiguous disposal footprint of 225 acres as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The Discharger also proposes to increase the fill height and final cover elevations (finish-grade contours) from elevation 180 above mean sea level (msl) to 365 feet msl. The two modules will ultimately consist of 18 cells (Cells 1A through 9A and 1B through 9B).
3. On 9 August 1996, the Regional Board issued Order No. 96-218, in which the facility was classified as a Class II waste disposal site for the discharge of municipal solid waste and designated wastes in accordance with the regulations in effect when the order was issued. In 2003, the Regional Board revised Order No. 96-218 in adopting Order No. R5-2003-0018 in response to a request from the Discharger to change the configuration of the landfill. This Order (Order No. _____) is a revision of Order No R5-2003-0018, and has been adopted in response to a request from the Discharger to increase the allowable depth of

leachate on the liner system to allow for safe pump operation as required by Title 27. Order No. _____ continues to classify the facility as a Class II landfill that accepts municipal solid waste and designated wastes in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20005, et seq. (Title 27).

SITE DESCRIPTION

4. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the upper 5 to 15 feet of native soils ranges between 1×10^{-5} and 2×10^{-6} cm/sec. Slug tests performed on the water bearing zones resulted in measured permeability values of 1×10^{-3} to 1×10^{-6} cm/sec with a geometric mean of 7×10^{-4} cm/sec.
5. The closest known faults are part of the Foothills fault zone located five miles east of the facility which has a moment magnitude of 6.5. The facility is located on a thick sequence of soil. In addition, the motion along the Foothills fault zone is normal-slip and not strike-slip. Therefore, the calculated peak ground acceleration (PGA) is increased by 20 percent to account for the normal-slip motion. This results in a design PGA of 0.36g based on a maximum credible earthquake.
6. Current land uses within 1,000 feet of the facility consist of active cattle grazing. Designated land uses surrounding the facility include Public to the north (Beale Air Force Base) and Potential Landfill and Landfill Buffer Area, and Valley Agriculture to the west, south and east. The nearest residence is located more than 2,000 feet west of the facility.
7. The facility receives an average of 25 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Beale Air Force Base. The majority of the rainfall occurs between November and April. During the period between 1950 and 1997, a maximum annual precipitation of 46.3 inches was recorded in Marysville in 1983. Pan evaporation data from Marysville (1949 to 1953) averaged 55.6 inches annually with an average minimum of 0.96 inches in December and an average maximum of 10.2 inches in July.
8. The 1000-year, 24-hour precipitation event is 5.8 inches, based on Department of Water Resources' Rainfall Depth-Duration Frequency data for Beale Air Force Base (DWR #A00058400).
9. The waste management facility is generally located adjacent to the 100-year flood plain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Yuba County, Panel 400, May 17, 1982. Following the heavy storms in January 1997, high water marks adjacent to the landfill were staked. These elevations were approximately two feet higher than those indicated on the old FEMA map. Due to relatively limited hydrologic information for the general area, the recurrence time associated with the January 1997 storm is not known. As a result, the Discharger commenced a flood hazard study for the site. The results of the study concluded that the Discharger should maintain a minimum two-foot freeboard above the January 1997 high water elevations to ensure adequate flood protection

from extreme flood events. To meet the recommended design elevation, two small segments of the southern perimeter road were raised by approximately one to three feet, and interim flood control measures were implemented by the end of 1997. The Discharger has reported that the minor perimeter improvements will have no significant impact on restricting the base flood flow or reducing the temporary water storage.

10. There are 31 municipal, domestic, industrial, or agricultural groundwater supply wells within one mile of the site. Three water supply wells (15NO5E-10Q1, 15NO5E-10Q2 and 15NO5E-15B1) are located adjacent to the western boundary of the landfill facility. Norcal Waste Systems, Inc. owns all three wells. Groundwater is periodically pumped from Well 15NO5E-10Q1 and is used as dust control on the facility's dirt roads. The other two wells are not currently used.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND UNIT CLASSIFICATION

11. The Discharger proposes to continue to discharge non-hazardous solid waste, inert wastes, designated wastes and wastewater treatment sludge (which are defined in Section 20164 of Title 27) to Class II landfill waste management units. Non-hazardous solid waste that contains total lead in excess of 350 parts per million may be disposed of in the Class II landfill in accordance with the permitting requirements of Section 25157.8 of the Health and Safety Code. Building and construction debris may have adhered paint. Nonhazardous solid wastes includes municipal solid wastes, as referred to in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 258.2.

SURFACE AND GROUND WATER CONDITIONS

12. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and San Joaquin River Basin, Fourth Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.
13. Surface water drainage from the site is primarily to the south towards Best Slough, which borders the southern end of the landfill property. A small portion of the northwestern part of the site drains to Hutchinson Creek, which flow northward through Beale Air Force Base. Both of these streams eventually flow into the Sacramento River.
14. The designated beneficial uses of Sacramento River, as specified in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural irrigation supply, stock watering, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, freshwater habitat, fish migration and spawning, wildlife habitat, ground water recharge, fresh water replenishment, preservation of rare and endangered species, and esthetic enjoyment.
15. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal supply, agricultural supply, and industrial supply

16. The first encountered groundwater in the continuous water bearing zone is currently approximately 26 to 55 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations currently range from approximately 62 feet MSL to 95 feet MSL. Groundwater is generally unconfined, although some localized confinement can occur. Historical groundwater data from 1913 indicates that prior to agricultural development, groundwater was encountered approximately 20 to 30 feet below ground surface. Following the extensive development of irrigation in the late 1940's, overdraft of groundwater supplies caused groundwater levels in the area to decline greatly. In 1983, surface water was introduced as a source for irrigation and groundwater levels have subsequently increased. At the current rebound rate, groundwater levels may reach pre-development levels within less than 15 years. The historical water levels in 1948 are an appropriate estimate of the highest anticipated groundwater for the landfill.
17. Based on grain-size distribution tests completed on soils at the site, the estimated capillary rise is 2.5 feet for sandy clay soils and 0.1 to 2.5 feet for sandy and gravelly soils with varying amounts of silts and clays. The estimated average capillary rise across the site at any point in time is approximately 2.5 feet.
18. Shallow perched groundwater near the landfill appears to be of limited lateral extent. A zone of perched water is located in the vicinity of Piezometer PZ-11 which was installed near the northern side of the landfill in October 2001. The piezometer is screened from 10 to 20 feet bgs in a sand and gravel layer and 0.2 to 5.0 feet of water has been detected in the piezometer since its installation in October 2001. Piezometers PZ-12 and PZ-13 which were also installed near the northern side of the landfill have generally been dry since their installation in October 2001 and June 2002, respectively.
19. The direction of groundwater flow is from east to west with a groundwater gradient of approximately 0.013. Current groundwater gradients decrease to 0.0025 in the west due to a groundwater production well located at the west side of the site.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

20. The facility's current groundwater monitoring network consists of eight (8) groundwater monitoring wells (as shown in Attachment B). Three wells (MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3) monitor up-gradient, background water quality. The other five monitoring wells (MW-4 through MW-8) are detection monitoring wells. Piezometers PZ-11, PZ-12 and PZ-13 which monitor shallow, perched groundwater are assigned to the corrective action monitoring program as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____.
21. Monitoring data indicates background groundwater quality in the continuous water bearing zone has an electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 160 and 490 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 140 and 270 mg/l.

22. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often detected in a release from a landfill, and are the primary waste constituents detected in groundwater beneath a municipal solid waste landfill (see Finding No. 27). Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a Unit.
23. Sections 20415(e)(8) and (9) of Title 27 provide for the non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a Unit in accordance with Section 20415(b)(1)(B)2.-4. of Title 27. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.
24. The Regional Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Section 20080(a)(1) of Title 27. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Regional Board to specify requirements to protect underground or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
25. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of **non-naturally** occurring waste constituents from a Unit, this Order specifies a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data.
26. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of **non-naturally** occurring waste constituents from a Unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL), indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing will be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the Unit, or there is a source of the detected constituents other than the landfill, or the detection was a false detection. Although the detection of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL is sufficient to provide for the earliest possible detection of a release, the detection of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM

27. VOCs and elevated concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride and metals have been detected in Pan Lysimeter PL-1A which is directly overlain by leachate Sump 1A of Landfill Cell 1A. In September 2000, the Discharger began implementation of an Evaluation Monitoring Program (EMP) to assess the nature and extent of the release from the sump. The results of the EMP and associated integrity testing of the composite liner (geomembrane and geosynthetic liner) located between the Pan Lysimeter PL-1A and Sump 1A are presented in

the Discharger's January 2001 Engineering Feasibility Study (EFS). The results of the integrity test show that there is a leak between the sump and the pan lysimeter. The leak may be due in part to a defect in a retrofitted booted sleeve that envelopes the Pan Lysimeter PL-1A riser access pipe and/or defect(s) in the composite liner. Due to reconstruction of the sump at a higher elevation in 1998, Pan Lysimeter PL-1A is underlain by fill and the original 2-foot thick low-permeability clay liner underneath which is located Suction Lysimeter VZ-2. Data collected from Suction Lysimeter VZ-2 show a statistically significant upward trend for chloride. Chloride was detected at a maximum concentration of 45 mg/L which exceeds the concentration limit of 4.7 mg/l. In addition, the VOC chloromethane was detected at trace concentrations. In response, Piezometer PZ-13 was installed in June 2002 adjacent to the riser pipe for Pan Lysimeter PL-1A to monitor for potential leachate leakage from Sump 1A into the unsaturated zone and shallow ephemerally perched groundwater. Piezometer PZ-13 has been reported to be dry during every monitoring event except the first quarter of 2004 when VOCs were detected (1,1-DCA at 1.2 ug/L, MTBE at 5.2 ug/L, and six others at trace levels).

28. A release of VOCs has occurred from Cell 2. In April 2001, liquid containing VOCs at concentrations up to 20 µg/L was detected in Pan Lysimeter PL-2A which is located beneath Sump 2A for Cell 2. In August 2001, the Discharger began implementation of an EMP to evaluate the possible sources of liquids and VOCs detected in Pan Lysimeter PL-2A. To evaluate the potential source of liquids in PL-2A, two piezometers (PZ-11 and PZ-12) were installed along the north side of Cell 2 and liquid levels in PL 2A and Sump 2A were evaluated. Both piezometers were screened in a sand and gravel layer from approximately 10 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). To evaluate the potential source of VOCs in PL 2A, two soil probes were advanced approximately 25 to 30 feet north of Cell 2 and soil gas samples were obtained from depths of approximately 10 feet bgs. The preliminary results of the EMP and a description of the specific hydrogeologic conditions and proposed corrective action measures are described in the Discharger's November 2001 proposed EFS. Data collected as a part of the EMP and from investigations conducted for the EFS show the presence of VOCs in soil gas in shallow soils approximately 25 to 30 feet north of landfill Cell 2. In addition, VOCs have been consistently detected in liquids from Pan Lysimeter PL 2A and in Piezometer PZ-11. In November 2001, Regional Board Staff requested a revised EFS which incorporates the necessary gas control measures and describes the proposed installation of dedicated sump pumps with automated fluid level switches in Sumps 1A and 2A and transducers in pan lysimeters PL-1A and PL-2A. The Discharger submitted a workplan for interim landfill gas control measures to control the source of landfill gas (LFG) impacting the vadose zone. An amended version to the workplan was approved on 5 June 2002. The interim measures were designed to reduce LFG pressure and gas-phase concentrations of VOCs in the leachate collection and removal layer at the bottom of the landfill cells by connecting a LFG extraction system to the sump risers and cleanout pipes in Cells 1 and 2. The interim measures have been effective in controlling landfill gas migration and has resulted in a reduction in some of the VOCs in the leachate.

29. Corrective action measures for the releases from Landfill Cells 1A and 2A consist of implementation of landfill gas control measures described in Finding 28 and an automated leachate extraction system in Sumps 1A and 2A. Operation of the landfill gas control system commenced on 30 October 2002. Automated pumping systems have been installed in both leachate sumps. Pressure transducers have been installed in underlying Pan Lysimeters PL-1A and PL-2A allowing for automated measurements of liquid levels above the base of the pan lysimeters. A *Corrective Action Assessment Report*, which presented an assessment of the interim corrective action measures was submitted on 24 May 2004. Improvements to the landfill gas control system have been made to increase the system's collection capacity. In the third quarter 2005, five additional in-waste landfill gas extraction wells and two perimeter extraction wells were brought on-line and a candlestick flare was installed to replace the carbon treatment system. The Discharger has also reported that a full New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) compliant landfill gas collection system will be installed by December 2006. Operation of this collection system is expected to further reduce the potential for landfill gas migration.
30. The Monitoring and Reporting Program describes the corrective action monitoring that is required to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action measures per Title 27, Section 20430, as well as concurrent detection monitoring to provide the best assurance of the detection of potential subsequent releases per Title 27, Section 20385(c) and Section 20420. The Discharger must demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with its Water Quality Protection Standard, including any applicable concentration limits greater than background, before the facility can cease corrective action monitoring and return to facility-wide detection monitoring.

LINER PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION

31. On 15 September 2000 the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. 5-00-213 Request For The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) To Review The Adequacy Of The Prescriptive Design Requirements For Landfill Waste Containment Systems To Meet The Performance Standards Of Title 27. The State Board responded, in part, that "a single composite liner system continues to be an adequate minimum standard" however, the Regional Board "should require a more stringent design in a case where it determines that the minimum design will not provide adequate protection to a given body of groundwater."
32. In a letter dated 17 April 2001, the Executive Officer notified Owners and Operators of Solid Waste Landfills that "the Regional Board will require a demonstration that any proposed landfill liner system to be constructed after 1 January 2002 will comply with Title 27 performance standards. A thorough evaluation of site-specific factors and cost/benefit analysis of single, double and triple composite liners will likely be necessary."
33. On 26 August 2002, the Discharger submitted a liner performance demonstration report and a design report for the proposed Cell 2, Phase 3 (Cell 2B) Class II liner system. The demonstration report was submitted to demonstrate that the proposed liner system would

comply with the Title 27 performance standard. The proposed liner system consisted of a 6.3-acre double composite base liner and a 0.6-acre single composite side-slope liner with slopes at an inclination of 3H:1V. The report demonstrated that the proposed liner system was designed and would be constructed to prevent the migration of wastes from the Cell 2, Phase 3 (Cell 2B) module and was approved by the Executive Officer on 9 September 2002 and has been constructed.

34. On 1 October 2002, the Discharger submitted a liner performance demonstration report for all future cells. A double liner system is proposed for future landfill cells at the landfill unless a site-specific demonstration is conducted which demonstrates that the prescriptive standard or another design complies with the Title 27 performance standard.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERED ALTERNATIVE

35. On 17 June 1993, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 93-62 implementing a State Policy for the construction, monitoring, and operation of municipal solid waste landfills that is consistent with the federal municipal solid waste regulations promulgated under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258 (Subtitle D).
36. Resolution No. 93-62 requires the construction of a specified composite liner system at new municipal solid waste landfills, or expansion areas of existing municipal solid waste landfills, that receive wastes after 9 October 1993.
37. Resolution No. 93-62 also allows the Regional Board to consider the approval of engineered alternatives to the prescriptive standard. Section III.A.b. of Resolution No. 93-62 requires that the engineered alternative liner systems be of a composite design similar to the prescriptive standard.
38. Section 20080(b) of Title 27 allows the Regional Board to consider the approval of an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standard. In order to approve an engineered alternative in accordance with Section 20080(c)(1) and (2), the Discharger must demonstrate that the prescriptive design is unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome and will cost substantially more than an alternative which will meet the criteria contained in Section 20080(b), or would be impractical and would not promote attainment of applicable performance standards. The Discharger must also demonstrate that the proposed engineered alternative liner system is consistent with the performance goal addressed by the particular prescriptive standard, and provides protection against water quality impairment equivalent to the prescriptive standard in accordance with Section 20080(b)(2) of Title 27.
39. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Regional Board to specify the design, type of construction, and/or particular manner in which compliance must be met in waste discharge requirements or orders for the discharge of waste at solid waste disposal facilities.

40. The Discharger proposes a liner system which will be designed and constructed to prevent migration of wastes from the Unit to adjacent natural geologic materials, groundwater, or surface water during disposal operations, closure, and the postclosure maintenance period in accordance with the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class II landfill, and the provisions in State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62 for municipal solid wastes.
41. Approximately 52 acres out of the total 225-acre landfill footprint have been constructed to date. The existing containment system consists of a prescriptive single composite liner system consisting of the following from top to bottom: 12-inches of operations soil; a geotextile filter; 12-inches of LCRS (permeability greater than or equal to 1 cm/s); 60-mil HDPE geomembrane and; 24-inches of low-permeability soil liner (permeability less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} cm/s). On the side-slopes, the containment system consists of the following components from top to bottom: 24-inches of operations soil; LCRS geocomposite drainage layer; 60-mil HDPE geomembrane and; 24-inches of low-permeability soil liner (permeability less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} cm/s).
42. All containment structures shall be designed and constructed under the direct supervision of a California registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist and shall be certified by that individual as meeting the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27 prior to waste discharge.
43. Construction will proceed only after all applicable construction quality assurance plans have been approved.
44. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge requesting approval of an engineered alternative to the Title 27 prescriptive standard which specifies that a minimum of five (5) feet of separation shall be maintained between waste and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater including the capillary fringe.
45. The engineered alternative proposed by the Discharger to mitigate the groundwater separation requirement consists of a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane which will be installed beneath the **entire** base composite liner system to create a barrier to groundwater or capillary rise. Up to approximately 15% of the landfill (primarily in the vicinity of proposed Phase 4 of Cell 1) may have groundwater separation distances of 2.5 to 5 feet between wastes and the highest anticipated groundwater including capillary rise. The proposed base grade elevations are presented in Attachment C and the maximum anticipated groundwater elevations are presented in Attachment D. The geomembrane will be overlain by a leak detection geocomposite and a prescriptive composite liner system and will serve as an integral part of the liner system. The leak detection geocomposite will extend to the leak detection monitoring sump described in Findings 49 and 50.
46. The Discharger adequately demonstrated that the prescriptive standard requiring a minimum of five (5) feet of separation between the waste and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater would be unreasonable and unnecessarily burdensome. Meeting the

prescriptive groundwater separation requirements would require the establishment of an interior sump located away from the landfill perimeter. These sumps are undesirable due to poor access and greater susceptibility of sump access to impacts by refuse settlement. The Discharger has demonstrated that the proposed engineered alternative is consistent with the performance goals of the prescriptive standard and affords equivalent protection against water quality impairment.

47. The LCRS in all future cells will consist of a 12-inch thick gravel blanket drain blanket sloping at 1 to 2 percent to a central perforated header pipe which will drain with a minimum slope of 0.5 percent to the LCRS sumps. The central head collection pipes will be placed within the 12-inch thick gravel blanket drain. The pipes for future modules will be 6-inch diameter, HDPE with a size-dimension ratio (SDR) of 11. The LCRS gravel or an equivalent drainage media, will provide a minimum hydraulic conductivity of 1 cm/sec. The LCRS gravel shall be overlain by a filter geotextile.
48. Each of the LCRS sumps in the future cells will be designed with a leak detection monitoring sump below the primary base liner system. The leak detection monitoring sump will be excavated into the subgrade below the LCRS sump at the lowest point of the module floor. Access to the leak detection sump will be via a slope riser pipe. The leak detection monitoring sump will be manually monitored on a semi-annual basis. Any liquids in the leak detection monitoring sump will be removed with a pump via the slope riser pipe. Gas samples will be obtained on a semi-annual basis.
49. The leak detection sump will consist of a 12-inch thick zone of gravel providing a minimum hydraulic conductivity of 1 cm/sec.
50. Interim landfill gas control measures commenced on 30 October 2002 in accordance with an approved workplan. Additional landfill gas measures will be implemented by December 2006 in accordance with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as required by the Feather River Air Quality Management District. Operation of the landfill gas collection system is a required corrective action measure to reduce gas-phase concentrations of VOCs that have been detected in the unsaturated zone. Landfill gas is extracted from the LCRS through the sump risers, the geonet drainage layer, and five in-waste landfill gas extraction wells in Cells 1 and 2. The extracted landfill gas is currently flared; however, the new NSPS compliant system may include a landfill gas-to-energy facility. To evaluate the effectiveness of the gas control system, gas samples are obtained from the designated extraction and corrective action monitoring points at least quarterly and monitored for methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen. Additional gas extraction and control systems will be installed in future cells as the landfill expands as required by NSPS.

OPERATION OF THE FACILITY

51. The refuse fill is placed in lifts 10 to 15 feet thick. Refuse is spread and compacted in 2-foot-thick layers on a 5:1 to 3:1 (maximum) sloped working face, consistent with optimum slope

angles for landfill compaction equipment operation. At the end of each working day, cover material is placed over the active working face. Daily cover materials consist of a 6-inch soil layer or other approved alternative cover. One foot of soil is placed on any area that will not receive wastes for 180 days. Surface grading is maintained at all times to insure lateral runoff and to prevent ponding over areas in which waste is buried.

52. Leachate is pumped from the landfill sumps to tank trucks for transport to the City of Marysville wastewater treatment plant for disposal or used onsite on lined areas for dust control during the dry season (between 15 April and 15 October).
53. The Discharger's current plans indicate that the landfill will reach capacity by the year 2066. Site life calculations are based on a refuse capacity of approximately 27,610,000 tons, which assumes a compacted refuse density of 1,395 pounds per cubic yard and accounts for settlement.

CLOSURE, POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

54. The Discharger submitted a May 2002 Joint Technical Document that included a preliminary closure and post-closure maintenance plan (PCPCMP) for the landfill. The PCPCMP includes information required by Title 27 CCR Section 21769(b), and includes a lump sum estimate of the cost of carrying out all actions necessary to close each Unit, to prepare detailed design specifications, to develop the final closure and post-closure maintenance plan, and to carry out the first thirty years of post-closure maintenance. The total amount of the closure cost estimate is \$17,223,668. The amount of the post-closure maintenance cost estimate is \$3,748,470 for the first 30 years. The Regional Board hereby approves these cost estimates. This Order requires that the Discharger establish and maintain financial assurance with the CIWMB in at least the amount of these cost estimates.
55. The Discharger has also submitted a cost estimate for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases as required by Title 27 Section 22221. The amount of the cost estimate approved on 15 August 2002 is \$1,520,000. This Order requires that the Discharger establish and maintain financial assurance with the CIWMB in at least the amount of this cost estimate.
56. Title 27 CCR Sections 21780(c)(3) and (d)(1) [sections promulgated by the CIWMB] require the Discharger to submit the final closure and post-closure maintenance plan, or for the closure of discrete units, the partial final closure and post-closure maintenance plan, at least two years prior to the anticipated date of closure.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

57. The Yuba County Community Services Department certified the final environmental impact report for the facility on 23 June 1999. Yuba County Community Services Department filed a Notice of Determination on 22 March 2000 in accordance with the California Environmental

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-12-

Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA guidelines (14 CCR Section 15000 et seq.). The Regional Board considered the environmental impact report and incorporated mitigation measures from the environmental impact report into these waste discharge requirements designed to prevent potentially significant impacts to design facilities and to water quality.

58. The action to revise WDRs for these waste management facilities is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.), in accordance with Title 14, CCR, Section 15301.
59. This order implements:
- a. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition};
 - b. The prescriptive standards and performance goals of Chapters 1 through 7, Subdivision 1, Division 2, Title 27, of the California Code of Regulations, effective 18 July 1997, and subsequent revisions;
 - c. The prescriptive standards and performance criteria of RCRA Subtitle D, Part 258; and
 - d. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*, as amended on 21 July 2005.
60. Section 13267(b) of California Water Code provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposed to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who had discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposed to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports." The monitoring and reporting program required by this Order and the attached "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. ____" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

61. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.

62. The Regional Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
63. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.
64. Any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the action in accordance with Sections 2050 through 2068, Title 23, California Code of Regulations. The petition must be received by the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California 95812, within 30 days of the date of issuance of this Order. Copies of the laws and regulations applicable to the filing of a petition are available on the Internet at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_laws/index.html and will be provided on request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, that Order No. R5-2003-0018 is rescinded, and that the Norcal Waste Systems Ostrom Road Landfill, Inc., its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is as defined in Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2521(a).
2. The discharge of wastes outside of a Unit or portions of a Unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
3. The discharge of waste to a closed Unit is prohibited.
4. The discharge of waste constituents to the unsaturated zone or to groundwater is prohibited.
5. The discharge to the landfill units of solid waste containing free liquid or moisture in excess of the waste's moisture holding capacity, is prohibited.
6. The discharge to landfill units of liquid or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids), except dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge as provided in Section 20220(c) of Title 27, is prohibited.
7. The disposal of containerized liquids at this facility is prohibited.

8. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to cause corrosion or decay, or otherwise reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products which in turn:
 - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit,
 - b. are restricted hazardous wastes, or
 - c. impair the integrity of containment structures,is prohibited.
9. The discharge of solid or liquid waste or leachate to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Wastes shall only be discharged into waste management units specifically designed for their containment and/or treatment, as described in this Order.
2. Prior to the discharge of waste to the landfill, all wells within 500 feet of the unit shall have sanitary seals which meet the requirements of the Yuba County Environmental Health Department or shall be properly abandoned. A record of the sealing and/or abandonment of such wells shall be sent to the Regional Board and to the State Department of Water Resources.
3. A minimum separation of 5 feet shall be maintained between wastes or leachate in existing Cells 1, 2A and 2B and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater including the capillary fringe. A continuous 60 -mil HDPE geomembrane shall be installed beneath the entire composite base liner system in all future cells to create a barrier to groundwater or capillary rise and to maintain a minimum separation of 2.5 vertical feet between wastes or leachate and underling groundwater.
4. The base grade elevations shall not be lower than those shown on Attachment C.
5. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.
6. Automated pumping systems shall be installed in all leachate sumps and operated to prevent buildup of head on the liner. The depth of leachate in any LCRS sump shall be kept at or below the minimum needed to ensure safe pump operation, but shall be no greater than the depth of the LCRS sump plus three inches. Leachate levels in S-1A shall be maintained below two feet of vertical distance. If leachate depths exceed these levels or if liquid is detected in the underlying leak detection layer then the Discharger shall immediately cease the discharge of high-liquid content sludges and other high-moisture wastes to the landfill module and shall notify the Regional Board in writing within seven

days. Notification shall include a time table for remedial or corrective action necessary to reduce leachate production.

7. The Discharger shall implement a waste acceptance program including a periodic load checking program to ensure that 'hazardous wastes' are not discharged to any Class II Landfill at the facility. The program shall also ensure that wastes exceeding moisture limitations are not discharged to Landfill units.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. New landfill units and lateral expansions shall not be within jurisdictional waters of the United States (wetlands) unless the Discharger has successfully completed, and the Regional Board has approved, all demonstrations required for such discharge under 40 CFR 258.12(a).
2. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order.
3. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, unpermitted discharge of waste off-site, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
4. Intermediate cover shall be applied to areas of the landfill where filling is not anticipated within 180 days. Intermediate cover shall consist of one foot of compacted soil with a permeability less than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec or an approved engineered alternative. On landfill cells that are expanding in height over single composite liners (Cells 1A, 1B and 2A) the operator shall place an additional 12 inches of intermediate cover over areas where filling has not occurred, or the Discharger anticipates will not occur, for a period of two years. The active disposal area shall be confined to the smallest area practical based on the anticipated quantity of waste discharge and other waste management facility operations.
5. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control, construction and to start the vegetative cover.
6. Landfill leachate shall be transported to an offsite wastewater treatment plant for disposal during the wet season (16 October through 14 April).
7. Landfill leachate used for dust control shall be limited to lined areas of the landfill and shall only be used during the dry season (15 April through 15 October).
8. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

9. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the Unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, degradation, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the unsaturated zone.
10. Surface drainage within the waste management facility shall either be contained on-site or be discharged in accordance with applicable storm water regulations.
11. Precipitation and drainage control systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff under 1000-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions for Class II WMUs.
12. Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, any necessary erosion control measures shall be implemented, and any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities shall be completed to prevent erosion or flooding and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through wastes.
13. The Class II Landfill shall be designed to withstand the maximum credible earthquake without damage to the foundation, or to the structures which control leachate, surface drainage, erosion, or gas.
14. The Discharger shall maintain a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements* in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, or retain all storm water on-site.
15. Landfill gas control measures shall be implemented for a Class II landfill module upon the confirmed presence of gas-phase concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at 1.0 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or greater in the leak detection layer (for laboratory analysis by EPA Method TO-14). The purpose of the confirmation sampling shall be to confirm the presence of VOCs as opposed to a particular VOC analyte. The gas control measures shall be sufficient to prevent the gas-phase migration of VOCs from the Class II modules.

D. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall submit design plans and specifications for new Units and modules of existing Units for review and approval **prior to** construction, that include the following:
 - a. A Construction Quality Assurance Plan meeting the requirements of Section 20324 of Title 27; and
 - b. A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the base layer; and
 - c. An unsaturated zone monitoring system, which is demonstrated to remain effective throughout the active life, closure, and post-closure maintenance periods of the Unit,

which shall be installed beneath the composite liner system in accordance with Section 20415(d) of Title 27.

2. The Discharger may propose changes to the liner system design prior to construction, provided that approved components are not eliminated, the engineering properties of the components are not substantially reduced, and the proposed liner system results in the protection of water quality equal to or greater than the design prescribed by Title 27 and this Order. The proposed changes may be made following approval by the Executive Officer. Substantive changes to the design require reevaluation as an engineered alternative and approval by the Regional Board.
3. Construction shall proceed only after all applicable construction quality assurance plans have been approved.
4. Following the completion of construction of a Unit or portion of a Unit, and prior to discharge onto the newly constructed liner system, the final documentation required in Section 20324(d)(1)(C) of Title 27 shall be submitted for review and approval. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist. It shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, and with the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27.
5. A third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor shall perform all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.
6. If monitoring reveals substantial or progressive increases of leachate generation above the design leachate flow volume of 350 gpad by the Unit or portion of the Unit, such that the depth of fluid on any portion of the LCRS exceeds one vertical foot, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board in writing within seven days. The notification shall include a timetable for remedial or corrective action necessary to achieve compliance with the leachate depth limitation.

E. CLASS II LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The requirement for all future cells is a double liner system unless a site-specific demonstration is conducted and indicates that the prescriptive standard or another design complies with the Title 27 performance standards. The double liner system for base areas of the landfill will consist of the following components, from bottom to top: minimum 6-inch thick compacted subgrade comprised of low plasticity clays, high plasticity clays or clayey sands; secondary 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane; leak detection geocomposite leachate drainage layer with heat bonded non-woven geotextile on both sides; 2.5 feet of compacted clay with a permeability of 1×10^{-7} cm/s or less (the lower 6 inches is not

subject to the permeability requirements); primary 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane; 12-inch thick LCRS gravel layer; geotextile filter and; 12-inch thick operations layer.

2. The containment system for side slope areas of the landfill will consist of a single composite liner containing the following components, from bottom to top: prepared subgrade; 24 inches of compacted clay with a permeability of 1×10^{-7} cm/s or less; 60-mil textured HDPE geomembrane; LCRS geocomposite leachate drainage layer; and 24-inch thick operations layer. The secondary 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane on the base liner shall extend up the base of the side-slope clay liner a minimum of two vertical feet.
3. An electrical leak location survey (LLS) shall be conducted after placement of the LCRS gravel to check the integrity of the primary (uppermost) geomembrane in a new cell. The results of the LLS and any repairs to the geomembrane shall be included in the relevant construction quality assurance report.
4. At closure, each landfill unit shall receive an engineered alternative final cover which is designed and constructed to function with minimum maintenance. The final cover for the top deck shall consist of the following from top to bottom: a one-foot thick vegetative soil layer; a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane layer; a low-permeability geosynthetic clay layer (GCL); and a one-foot thick foundation layer. The final cover for the side-slopes shall consist of the following from top to bottom: a one-foot thick vegetative soil layer; a geocomposite drainage layer; a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane layer; and a one foot-thick foundation layer. The permitted final cover elevations shown on Attachment E shall not be exceeded.
5. Closed landfill modules shall be graded to at least a three-percent (3%) grade and maintained to prevent ponding.

F. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval a groundwater detection-monitoring program demonstrating compliance with Title 27 for any Unit expansion.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____. A detection-monitoring program for a new Unit shall be installed, operational, and one year of monitoring data collected prior to the discharge of wastes.
3. The Discharger shall provide Regional Board staff a minimum of **one week** notification prior to commencing any field activities related to the installation, repair, or abandonment of monitoring devices, and a minimum 48 hour notification prior to the collection of samples associated with a detection monitoring program, evaluation monitoring program, or corrective action program.

4. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____, and the **Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated April 2000.**
5. The Water Quality Protection Standard for organic compounds which are not naturally occurring and not detected in background groundwater samples shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., US-EPA methods 8260 and 8270), but not less than 0.1 parts per billion (ppb). The repeated detection of one or more non-naturally occurring organic compounds in samples above the Water Quality Protection Standard from detection monitoring wells is evidence of a release from the Unit.
6. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____.
7. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____ and Section 20415(e) of Title 27.
8. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval a Sample Collection and Analysis Plan. The Sample Collection and Analysis Plan shall at a minimum include:
 - a. Sample collection procedures describing purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment;
 - b. Sample preservation information and shipment procedures;
 - c. Sample analytical methods and procedures;
 - d. Sample quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures; and
 - e. Chain of Custody control.
9. For any given monitored medium, the samples taken from all monitoring points and background monitoring points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given reporting period shall all be taken within a span not to exceed 30 days, unless a longer time period is approved, and shall be taken in a manner that ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible. Specific methods of collection and analysis must be identified. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of USEPA Methods, such as the latest editions, as applicable, of: (1) Methods for the Analysis of Organics in Water and Wastewater (USEPA 600 Series), (2) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW-846, latest edition), and (3) Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (USEPA 600/4-79-020), and in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

10. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology shall be submitted for review and approval prior to use.
11. The **methods of analysis and the detection limits** used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For the monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., “trace” or “ND”) in data from background monitoring points for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest method detection limit (MDL) shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any matrix effects or interferences.
12. **“Trace” results** - results falling between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit (PQL) - shall be reported as such, and shall be accompanied by both the estimated MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.
13. **MDLs and PQLs** shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. In relatively interference-free water, laboratory-derived MDLs and PQLs are expected to closely agree with published USEPA MDLs and PQLs.
14. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, along with estimates of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved. The MDL shall always be **calculated such that it represents the lowest achievable concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a nonzero result**. The PQL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical value can be assigned with reasonable certainty that it represents the constituent’s actual concentration in the sample. Normally, PQLs should be set equal to the concentration of the lowest standard used to calibrate the analytical procedure.
15. **All QA/QC data** shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, an explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recoveries. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.
16. Unknown chromatographic peaks shall be reported, flagged, and tracked for potential comparison to subsequent unknown peaks that may be observed in future sampling events.

Identification of unknown chromatographic peaks that recur in subsequent sampling events may be required.

17. The statistical method shall account for data below the practical quantitation limit (PQL) with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any PQL validated pursuant to Section 20415(e)(7) of Title 27 that is used in the statistical method shall be **the lowest concentration (or value) that can be reliably achieved** within limits of precision and accuracy specified in the WDRs for routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility. The Discharger's technical report, pursuant to Section 20415(e)(7) of Title 27, shall consider the PQLs listed in Appendix IX to Chapter 14 of Division 4.5 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations, for guidance when specifying limits of precision and accuracy. For any given constituent monitored at a background or downgradient monitoring point, an indication that falls between the MDL and the PQL for that constituent (hereinafter called a "trace" detection) shall be identified and used in appropriate statistical or nonstatistical tests. Nevertheless, for a statistical method that is compatible with the proportion of censored data (trace and ND indications) in the data set, the Discharger can use the laboratory's concentration estimates in the trace range (if available) for statistical analysis, in order to increase the statistical power by decreasing the number of "ties."
18. Background for water samples or soil-pore gas samples shall be represented by the data from all samples taken from applicable background monitoring points during that reporting period (at least one sample from each background monitoring point). The Discharger may propose an alternate statistical method [to the methods listed under 27 CCR Section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] in accordance with Section 20415(e)(8)(E) of Title 27, for review and approval.
19. The Discharger may propose an alternate statistical method [to the methods listed under 27 CCR Section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] in accordance with Section 20415(e)(8)(E) of Title 27, for review and approval. Upon receiving written approval, alternate statistical procedures may be used for determining the significance of analytical results for common laboratory contaminants (i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate). Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Regional Board staff.
20. The Discharger shall use the following non-statistical method for all analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples. The non-statistical method shall be implemented as follows:
 - a. From the constituent of concern or monitoring parameter list, identify each analyte in the **current** sample that exceeds either its respective MDL or PQL. The Discharger shall conclude that the exceedance provides a preliminary indication of a release or a change in the nature or extent of the release, at that monitoring point, if *either*:

- 1) The data contains two or more analytes that are detected in less than 10% of background samples that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
- 2) The data contains one or more analyte that equals or exceeds its PQL.

b. **Discrete Retest** [Title 27 CCR Section 20415(e)(8)(E)]:

- 1) In the event that the Discharger concludes (pursuant to paragraph 19.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall immediately notify Regional Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within 30 days of such indication, shall collect two new (retest) samples from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated.
 - 2) For any given retest sample, the Discharger shall include, in the retest analysis, **only the laboratory analytical results for those analytes detected in the original sample**. As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall conclude that there is measurably significant evidence of a release if two or more analytes equal or exceed their respective MDLs or if one or more analyte equals or exceeds its PQL and shall:
 - a) **Immediately** notify the Regional Board about any constituent or constituents verified to be present at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of validation; and
 - b) Comply with ¶20, below if any constituent or constituents were verified to be present.
 - 3) Any analyte that is confirmed per this method shall be added to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.
21. If the Discharger determines that there is measurably significant evidence of a release from the Unit at any monitoring point, the Discharger shall **immediately** implement the requirements of **XI. Response To A Release, C. Release Has Been Verified**, contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements.

G. CORRECTIVE ACTION MONITORING

1. The Corrective Action Monitoring Program shall be used to assess the nature and extent of the release from the landfill and to evaluate the effectiveness of the corrective action program and the landfill cover.
2. In accordance with the Corrective Action Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall collect and analyze all data necessary to assess the effectiveness of the Corrective Action

in reducing the impacts of the release on groundwater quality. A sufficient number of monitoring wells shall be installed to delineate the release.

3. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring provisions for the Corrective Action Program (CAP) as described in Section 20430(d) of Title 27. The program shall include the detection monitoring program as well as an annual report evaluating the ground water and unsaturated data of the past year(s) in an effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CAP.

H. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 (Subtitle D) that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Title 27 and/or Subtitle D (27 CCR Section 20005 et seq. and 40 CFR 258 et seq.), dated April 2000, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
5. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation of this Order for any reason, the Discharger shall notify the appropriate Regional Board office by telephone **as soon as** the Discharger or its agents have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing **within two weeks**. The written notification shall state the nature, time, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to prevent recurrences and shall include a timetable for corrective actions.
6. All reports and transmittal letters shall be signed by persons identified below:
 - a. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
 - c. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
 - d. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in a, b or c above if;

- 1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in a, b, or c of this provision;
 - 2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a Unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - 3) The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board.
- e. Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

7. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the State resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature, extent, and impact of the noncompliance.
8. The owner of the waste management facility shall have the continuing responsibility to assure protection of waters of the state from discharged wastes and from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure, and postclosure maintenance period of the Unit(s) and during subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
9. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be regarded as a defense for the Discharger's violations of the Order.
10. To assume ownership or operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Regional Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Regional Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in Provision F.5. and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be

considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer of this Order shall be approved or disapproved by the Regional Board.

11. The Discharger shall establish cost estimates for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill, and submit these estimates for review and approval.
12. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill in the amount of the approved cost estimate. The Discharger shall submit the approved cost estimate and proposed financial assurance mechanism meeting the requirements of Chapter 6, Title 27 to the Financial Assurances Section of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). If the CIWMB determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
13. The Discharger shall update the preliminary closure and post-closure maintenance plan (PCPCMP) any time there is a change that will increase the amount of the closure and post-closure maintenance cost estimate. The updated PCPCMP shall be submitted to the Regional Board, the Local Enforcement Agency, and the CIWMB. The PCPCMP shall meet the requirements of Title 27 CCR Section 21769(b), and include a lump sum estimate of the cost of carrying out all actions necessary to close each Unit, to prepare detailed design specifications, to develop the final closure and post-closure maintenance plan, and to carry out the first thirty years of post-closure maintenance. A final (or partial final) closure and post-closure maintenance plan shall be submitted prior to closure and closure shall not be conducted in the absence of closure WDRs.
14. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for closure and post-closure maintenance costs in the amount of the cost estimates in the approved preliminary or final closure and post-closure maintenance plan, as applicable. The Discharger shall submit a proposed financial assurance mechanism for closure and post-closure maintenance meeting the requirements of Chapter 6, Title 27 to the Financial Assurances Section of the CIWMB. If the CIWMB determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
15. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

Task

Compliance Date

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO.
NORCAL WASTE SYSTEMS OSTROM ROAD LANDFILL, INC.
OSTROM ROAD CLASS II SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FACILITY
YUBA COUNTY

-26-

A. Construction Plans

Submit construction and design plans
for review and approval.
(see Construction Specification D.1)

**At least 60 days prior to
construction**

B. Construction Report

Submit a construction report upon completion
demonstrating construction was in accordance
with approved construction plans for review and approval.
(see Construction Specification D.4)

**At least 30 days prior to
discharge**

C. Landfill Gas Extraction System Report

15 January 2007

Submit a report documenting the upgrades to the landfill gas
extraction system that were completed during 2006.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true,
and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Central Valley Region, on _____.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

WLB: 5/30/2006